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EXTRA GOOD CROPS



... result from sowing

Hoffman's

HIGH QUALITY

FARM SEEDS

THESE EXTRA GOOD CROPS CAME FROM HOFFMAN'S HIGH QUALITY FARM SEEDS

"4 3/4 tons Clover Hay per acre"

A. C. DEMMY, Harrisburg, Pa.

MR. DEMMY's field was truly beautiful . . . thickly covered . . . free from weeds . . . even, uniform, healthy plants. . . . He had sown Red Clover and Alsike—both Hoffman's "Extra" Quality seed, and he certainly was rewarded with an extra good crop!

"101 bushels Oats per acre—'Shade-land Climax' variety"

A. L. SHAFFER

MR. SHAFFER farms in Jefferson County, northwestern Pennsylvania. 101 bushels per acre was his average yield. With some of this same oats, Mr. Shaffer took first prize at the State Farm Show. An extra good crop, that made a fine return on the investment.

"3 tons dried Soy Bean hay; also 28 bushels Beans per acre"

D. B. MACCOLLOM

THIS hay was actually weighed after being dried. This was the turn-out from Hoffman's Seed planted on the splendid Lauxmont Farms, York County, Pa. . . . The crop turned out so well that all the hay it produced was not needed, so several acres were left go to seed, and made this extra good yield of beans.

"16 1/4 tons 'Lancaster Co. Sure Crop' Silage per acre"

WILBUR F. BARKDOLL

MR. BARKDOLL is a twenty-year user of Hoffman's Seeds. His farm is in Franklin County, Pa., near the foothills of the famous Blue Ridge Mountains. He reported that his acres were measured and his silage weighed.

Sudan Grass: "20 cows pastured 4 weeks on 4 acres"

WALTER TOWNSEND

THROUGH the hottest part of the summer, when regular pastures were not producing, Mr. Townsend, of Chester County, Pa., reports that his Hoffman Sudan seed comes through for him on just about the above schedule year after year. He says he notices an increased flow of milk from the Sudan over that furnished by his meadow pastures. Page 14 gives more details.

"542 more bushels of Oats and Barley than anticipated"

WM. H. PEW, Pine Plains, N. Y.

"JUST completed threshing 8,500 bushels of oats and barley grown from seed purchased from you. . . . With a total of 542 bushels more of oats and barley in our bins than anticipated, you may know that we are very well satisfied with the seed purchased from you last spring."

"19,712 bushels Potatoes from 56 acres" (352 bushels-per-acre average)

JOHN SMITH, Lebanon, Pa.

THIS was the exact turnout, grown by Mr. Smith from the same strain of Certified Michigan Russet seed potatoes offered you on page 28 of this catalog. . . . Several larger yields have been secured from small areas. Kindly refer to Seed Potato section for further information.

Money-Back Guarantee:

Seed you order from this book must be satisfactory on its arrival, or may be returned at once, and your money will be refunded. . . . Hoffman's Seeds will please you, and make money for you!



Shown above is just one out of the truly thousands of extra good crops produced from Hoffman's Seed. . . . The owner of this field is Noah L. Nolt, of Bareville, Pa. This heavy crop came from a seeding of Hoffman's Alfalfa and Timothy. The crop was not weighed, but you can readily see the splendid results Mr. Nolt obtained.

Why Hoffman's Seeds will make money for you

1st—They are cleaned clean

NOT simply cleaned at—but CLEANED! You get only the choice full-bodied seeds—not weeds! The Clovers, Alfalfas, and all their “grass relatives” somehow seem to attract much undesirable company in the way of weeds. It is mighty important to you, that these weeds are not present in your seeds . . . and it is, too, of first-place importance to the Hoffman business to see that you don't get these bad pests on your farm when you buy your seeds here. You know what a bad apple or two will do to a barrel of good ones . . . think of the life-long battle of most any farm-crop against the menace of weeds!

2d—They are adapted to your conditions

YOUR soil and climate will produce certain strains—and not others . . . 35 years at this same business has taught many lessons. Only kinds of seed suitable for eastern conditions are here offered to you. . . . You can have confidence in Hoffman's Seeds in this matter—and be safe!

3d—They are of Known Origin—Hardy

The Government verifies the source of Alfalfa Seed and Red Clover Seed. A special Government tag is on every bag of Hoffman's Verified Origin Seed—that you may know exactly where it was grown. Nothing but the hardiest strains are selected for you.

4th—They are Tested—and Sound

QUALITY of so important an item as Farm Seeds dare not be guessed at . . . the facts must be known . . . and actual testing is the best way to know . . . Hoffman's Seeds are tested by most modern methods and, before shipped to you, are known to be of sound germination.

5th—They make Extra Good Crops

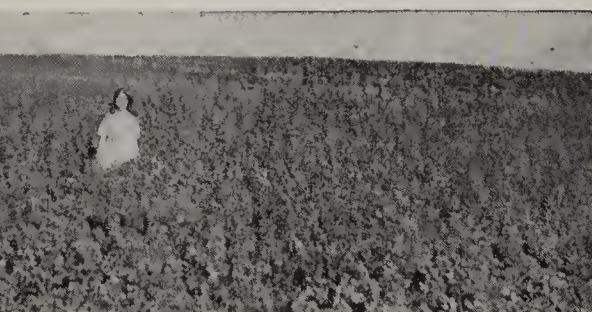
An extra half-ton of hay from each acre . . . ten more bushels of oats . . . a better filled corn-crib or silo . . . increased yields of six or eight extra bushels of wheat . . . fifteen extra bushels of corn . . . that's where Quality Seed tells its tale! *And right there is where Hoffman's Seeds really do make money for you!*



"5 1/4 TONS OF ALFALFA HAY PER ACRE"

says W. F. Barkdoll
(photo to left)

Dad Barkdoll and the Boys just got off the mowers and waded in for this to be snapped. Gives a fair idea of height of Alfalfa. Each one stretching some plant up to show height of second crop.



"I have been sowing Hoffman's Alfalfa for the past six years and am satisfied that it always pays to use the best."
Norman E. Rishel, York, Pa.



This field, 3 acres, cut full 10 tons Alfalfa
... first crop 1933.
Edward Fletcher Farm, New York.



This picture was taken in the height of the 1930 drought. It shows part of a splendid 19 acre field on the farm of Herman Alger, Lebanon County, Pa. He sowed Hoffman's Northwest Seed.



Here's an extra good crop—the W. W. Wood Farm, Sodus, New York—Hoffman's Northwest Alfalfa.

When 34 acres of alfalfa yield an average of over 5 tons per acre . . . no wonder its owner is pleased!

That's just what the above man experienced from his seeding of Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed. No doubt about it—Hoffman's seed will please you, too—and actually make money for you!

HOFFMAN'S "Northwest" ALFALFA

THIS seed is specially cleaned. It is genuine. The U. S. Government has verified its source. Look for the U. S. Government Official tag on every bag of Hoffman's Alfalfa seeds. You take no chances on seed like this. You know you are getting your money's worth. We recommend this seed because we know it is the cleanest seed that it is possible to produce. Furthermore, it is the strongest, hardiest seed that we can get from Montana, Idaho and the north Rocky Mountain states. The very sections where the best Alfalfa seed comes from. Everybody knows that the highest quality Alfalfa seed comes from the far northern sections. If you want Alfalfa that is hardy—sure to catch—and very prolific, get this vigorous Alfalfa seed that is able to endure the severest climatic conditions.

Make This Test Yourself

TAKE a sample of Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa and put it under the microscope, or better still take it to your State Experiment Station and then you too will know, without the slightest doubt, that Hoffman's Alfalfa is the cleanest, choicest and hardiest seed that you can get.

Take No Chances on Cheap Seeds

You cannot get something for nothing in this world. Good seed costs good money . . . and it is well worth it. For the past 17 years, thousands of farmers have insisted upon getting Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa . . . because it pays them to get it.

Leading Alfalfa farmers of the East depend year after year on Hoffman's Alfalfa Seed, and they always have something to show for it! Let Hoffman supply your Alfalfa this year. Here are the best strains to be had. Not infested with foul weeds. Tested—sound in growth.



“Grimm” ALFALFA

***will stand extreme heat
... and severe cold***

HERE are offered to you two lots of “Grimm” Alfalfa . . . both very well cleaned—showing excellent purity tests—over 99.50 per cent, with no dodder or other noxious weeds found present. Both are of sound germination and both priced right!

Genuine “Grimm”

THIS seed will be widely used again this year, because of its fine success heretofore. It comes direct from the folks growing it, and is certified by them under affidavit, to be the true Grimm strain. It is also U. S. Verified Origin Seed.

The roots of the genuine Grimm are often curiously formed. Very often they branch out—sometimes they grow out very much like the roots of the regular Alfalfa. The crowns are set low. This protects part of the plant that needs most protection. Get the genuine Grimm. You get your money’s worth with Hoffman’s Grimm Seed.

Certified Grimm

Certified and sealed under the direct supervision of the State authorities

EVERY bag of this seed is sealed at the threshing machine and is checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by the deputies of the State Department. This exceptional care means that you get purity well over 99.50 per cent.

THIS FIELD YIELDED

\$268 CASH IN 1932

\$250 CASH IN 1933

***“—and my barn full
of hay each year.”***

THAT’s what C. B. Erb, Lancaster, Pa., reported to us about his field in which he had sown Hoffman’s Alfalfa seed in 1931. . . . The amounts of cash shown above were realized from sales of hay Mr. Erb made at haymaking time of each year.

Kansas ALFALFA

MANY prefer this seed to other Alfalfa. Genuine U. S. Verified Origin Seed. Some say that Alfalfa from this state is hardier than other varieties because of the freezing and thawing conditions under which Alfalfa plants must live and produce seed. The cleanest seed that you can get—free from dirt and dangerous weeds. See how you can save money on Alfalfa under Hoffman’s New Money-Saving Plan.

No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seed-beds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa, or seed of doubtful origin is sown. The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa Seed, when real, first-class dependable seed costs just a few extra cents per acre!

“I have always received clean seed from you people and recommend your seed to anyone who wants good, clean seed true to name.”

J. P. Hinderliter, Mayport, Pa.

HOFFMAN'S CLOVERS

CLEAN . . .
SAFE . . .

HEALTHY . . .
SOUND . . .

VIGOROUS
AND SURE

BUY YOUR SEEDS CO-OPERATIVELY

*—and know you're getting
the very best quality seed!*

Pages 16 and 17 give you all the details. . . . Make full use of this liberal offer.

Your seed requirements, plus those of your friends and neighbors, will permit all of you to save more money when you order on this Hoffman Co-operative Plan. Use it to the limit . . . it is intended to help you!

No wonder Ray Oswalt is wearing such a broad smile. Don't you agree that the good hay crop he is putting away has something to do with it?



How To Save Money On Clover Seed . . .

But Save It The Right Way

TAKE Red Clover for instance. Where a bushel of seed is generally sown on 5 or 6 acres. Suppose you look all around for prices—and then order the lowest-price seed. Suppose you buy a bushel of it . . . and save \$1.50 that way. Yes, you have saved 25 cents to 30 cents an acre . . .

BUT!

Now let's look at this saving of yours and see how much you actually saved.

Let us suppose it's next summer. Strange plants and weeds appear in your grass-field. It takes time and money to get rid of these weeds.

HOW FAR WILL YOUR \$1.50 (THAT YOU THOUGHT YOU SAVED) GO THEN TOWARDS PAYING YOU FOR THE TIME AND EFFORT YOU SPEND IN GETTING RID OF DANGEROUS WEEDS IN YOUR FIELD?

Or worse, suppose instead of a good covering of clover, there is just a thin stand—or many bare spots. How far would that \$1.50 go toward buying the extra hay you are short? Or still worse, maybe the following winter the clover disappears. Wouldn't that \$1.50 cheerfully be spent then if it could get that true, hardy, northern-grown seed that you thought had been bought in the first place?

The true saving comes in at the crop end of the line. In the shape of better, cleaner, surer stands of grass. The very small extra cost (and most times it's no difference at all) of Hoffman true Extra-Quality Seed never figures more than those 25 cents or 30 cents an acre—and it's worth it many times over! Bargain seeds never did save money.



“More than 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tons of Clover Hay per Acre”

says A. C. Demmy, Dauphin Co., Penna. (picture above)

To buy the seed that will make a crop, that in turn will make a profit . . . that was the problem for Mr. Demmy to decide and that is the problem that you and every other seed buyer will have to decide.

Such a crop as the above simply could not have come from just ordinary seed. There is no doubt about it—it pays to invest in the best seed your money can buy.

“Extra” Quality RED CLOVER

U. S. Verified Origin Seed

To get the best results, plant the seed that is best fitted for your particular locality. The mere fact that seed is offered as home grown or U. S. grown or northern grown does not mean that it will give the best results for your section. Hoffman’s “Extra” Red Clover is United States Government Verified Origin seed. Each bag has a check on it that tells you where it was grown. This is Government information. Federal Inspectors have checked on this seed all along the line. They may drop in on us here any day—check our stocks, consult our records. Each bushel of this seed must be accounted for.

Take no chances. This seed has tested 99.50 per cent for years. It is free of dangerous weeds. It is sound, heavy, strong, vigorous seed that has proven particularly adapted to eastern and northern conditions. You take no chances on this seed.

“Economy” RED CLOVER

A LOWER priced seed, but not a low quality seed. It is clean and free from foul weeds. Will grow well in the northern sections and is a proven money maker. Very often Red Clover seed can be bought at a low price because it may contain a little Alfalfa

or a trace of sweet Clover or perhaps some Alsike Clover. These other seeds will reduce the test below the “Extra” standard, but this does not hurt the seed. In fact, many prefer to mix other seeds with their Clover before sowing.

Alsike CLOVER

Is a sure “catch.” It grows like Red Clover, but is not as tall—finer stemmed—blossom is nearly white. It makes finer hay. Goes further when sowing seed. Is not subject to “clover sickness.” Stands great ranges of temperature—is less liable to winter-kill. Alsike is a hardy plant that is frequently mixed with Red Clover. Many farmers use two to three parts Red Clover to one part Alsike. Alsike is a good, cheap, sure Clover.

“Extra” Quality Alsike

THIS first quality northern grown seed cannot help but please you. Cleaned free from dangerous weeds. A great favorite among successful eastern farmers for many years.

“Economy” Alsike

LOWER cost seed because it may contain some White Dutch Clover or some Timothy—thus lowering the purity but not hurting the quality.

Mammoth (Sapling) CLOVER

MUCH like the regular Red Clover. Used for about the same purposes. Mammoth is a little coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one crop of hay—affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought quite well. Just one grade—“Extra” quality—is sold.



HOFFMAN'S "Economical Mixture"

(AVERAGE PROPORTIONS)

**1/2 RED CLOVER
1/4 ALSIKE
1/4 TIMOTHY**

THIS mixture has been used year after year by successful farmers who want a low cost seed. We know what this mixture will do because we make it ourselves, right at our own plant. We know that it is made of strictly good quality seeds through and through. Use Economical Mixture for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes. These seeds were for the greater part produced in this mixed condition. That is why they can sell for less than they would if they were sold separately.

Have you a special seed-mixing problem? Write to us and tell us about your seed-mixing problems. We can help you as we have helped thousands of others because we have the special facilities for proper seed mixing here.

Crimson CLOVER

USED largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. Lasts only one year. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil. After sowing, cultivate and roll. Sow one bushel on 3 to 4 acres. You will get a better stand and more nitrogen if seed is inoculated—see page 11.

White (Dutch) CLOVER

FOR early spring grazing, plant this good pasture Clover. It is high in protein. It stands up under trampling. Furnishes plenty of nectar for bees. Is a real "creeper." Constantly growing new plants because its stems form new growths when they come in contact with the earth.

Korean LESPEDEZA

KOREAN Clover differs somewhat from the common Japan Clover, mainly in its larger and coarser growth, and early maturity. Seems to be gaining favor in regions farther north than formerly. Is as yet too new for recommendation here, for localities farther north than Delaware, perhaps southern Pennsylvania. Seems better adapted to sandy soils. Where suitable, makes hay and pastures on soils that will not produce other clovers.

Japan CLOVER (Lespedeza)

MAKES but a small growth, except in southern locations. Japan Clover lives in the south through the hot summer months, when other Clovers can't. Thrives on poor land—broadcast 15 to 18 pounds per acre.

"I am very much satisfied with your seed. Have used both varieties, Leaps Prolific and Pennsylvania 44. Am very sure that I will be satisfied when the harvest time comes around and I get busy with the 136 acres of wheat I planted.

"You have given me always good service and your money-saving plan is great; just received your adjusting check the other day, thank you."

Bruno Mack, Maryland.

TIMOTHY

**“3 Tons per Acre . . . one cutting . . . free
from weeds”** says W. D. Hager, Farmington, Pa.

Not only Mr. Hager, but truly many thousands of other eastern farmers today know the wisdom of sowing Hoffman's “Famous Choice” Timothy Seed.

Ever since 1905, when it was first introduced, our famous “Farmer's Choice” brand of Timothy seed has been the choice of successful farmers.

You get only the heaviest part of the best Timothy. No lightweight or immature seeds. That is why “Farmer's Choice” tests for purity from 99.65 to 99.80 per cent. Furthermore, the unbelievably small portion of impurities consists of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, such as Clover and Alsike. We can honestly say that “Farmer's Choice” is as clean as it is possible to make it. Sow from 6 to 8 quarts per acre. If you add Clover in the spring, sow from 4 to 6 quarts per acre.

With the crop of Timothy seed very short this past year, prices will likely remain on high levels. In such years buyers should be all the more cautious about the quality of the seed they buy. Avoid buy-

ing bargain-priced seed—it won't pay you. Our friends are urged to depend on “Farmer's Choice” seed for heavy, weed-free stands of Timothy. See Price List.

Alsike and Timothy

A Good Mixture Containing About 20% Alsike and About 80% Timothy

THESE two great grass crops grow well together. Plant this mixture of Alsike and Timothy and you will see that they “catch” without much difficulty. They thrive in low places—ripen together and aid each other. The Alsike (legume) puts nitrogen in the soil, thus improving the chances of the Timothy, and the latter supports the Alsike so that it will grow better. There is an average of 20 to 25 per cent Alsike Clover in this mixture. It is very free from weed seeds. Many of our oldest customers have bought this seed year after year. Sow 12 to 16 pounds per acre. See Price List.



FOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT—PASTURE—HAY

Sow Hoffman's SWEET CLOVER

IMPROVE any worn-out fields with little labor and expense. Plant Sweet Clover. The great soil improver. Will grow anywhere. A great soil enriching crop. Splendid for green manure. Rich in nitrogen. Easy to plow because its roots are soft and tender. Sweet Clover, under favorable conditions, gives a strong growth, supplies a winter covering and pasture in early spring. Although Sweet Clover will do well almost anywhere the following two things should be kept in mind:

1. Sweet Clover needs lime.
2. The seed should always be inoculated.

Use the same amount of lime for Sweet Clover as you would use for Alfalfa. Sow about 20 pounds per acre. Cover the seed well. Our Sweet Clover has been scarified to quicken the growth.

White Blossom Sweet Clover

PLANT this popular variety in the spring and you will get a fine growth of hay in the fall of the same year. This biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus*

Alba) lives for two years, then dies. Planted either spring or fall of one year, it will live until the fall of the following year. Let it go to seed and it will reseed itself and last for years. Invaluable for soil improvement and for hay as well as pasture—as well as to inoculate soil for Alfalfa. Hardly ever suffers from Clover diseases.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

YELLOW flowering biennial Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). Grows 2½ to 3 feet the first year and 4 to 5 feet the second year. Preferred by some because of its finer stems. It makes a finer grade of hay or pasture. Stems nearly as fine as Alfalfa.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

AN early dwarf strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. Matures two weeks earlier. Has finer stems—makes a finer hay—more palatable feed—not as tall.





Illustrating the two methods of mixing inoculant with seed—At the right, the hand method for small seeds, clovers, alfalfas, etc.—At the left, the shovel method for larger



seeds, soy beans, vetch, etc.

(Center)—Note the abundant nitrogen-filled nodules, so necessary to soil improvement—the result of Hoffman's Inoculant.

TREAT ALL LEGUMES WITH Hoffman's Inoculant

It costs so little to get good crops. Use Hoffman's Inoculant and get faster growth, sturdier plants.

FOR Red Clover—Alfalfa—Soy Beans—Sweet Clover—Japan Clover—Vetch—Alsike—Canada Peas—Cow Peas. Whenever you plant be sure to inoculate your seed. Leading agricultural authorities say, "It pays to use inoculant." Tests everywhere prove that inoculated seed produces bigger and better crops.

INOCULATE the seeds with the right bacteria. Then these legume plants will form little sacs on their roots. In these sacs they store up nitrogen which they draw from the air. This nitrogen not only helps these plants themselves, but is also left in the ground so that it makes better crops for you. See how little it costs to make money through inoculating these seeds. It only costs about 30 cents to inoculate an acre of Alfalfa with bacteria, which will gather about 100 pounds of nitrogen worth \$20 to \$30 annually. This bacteria may live there in the soil for many years. The cost is so small and the benefits are so great that it certainly pays to make sure by inoculating every legume seeding with a fresh, pure culture, even though the land has been previously inoculated.

Want to Increase the Permanent Value of Your Farm?

ONE way to do it is to use Hoffman's Inoculant. It increases the yield and quality of legume crops . . . gives quicker growth—earlier maturity . . . makes legumes grow, when they otherwise cannot be grown. It supplies nitrogen to other crops that grow with the inoculated legume crop. That is why thousands of farmers use Hoffman's Inoculant.

Furthermore, Hoffman's Inoculant is guaranteed to be a pure, live, fresh culture . . . and to produce more sacs filled with a plentiful supply of nitrogen.

Hoffman's Inoculant is prepared by skilled bacteriologists and chemists in one of the country's best laboratories. It is endorsed by Government authorities. Very easily applied to seed, prepared in humus form.

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE

Several kinds of bacteria—many size cans. Each kind of seed requires a different germ.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size	1 bu. size	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size
Alfalfa	\$0.25	\$0.35	\$0.65	\$1.40
Sweet Clover . . .	.25	.35	.65	1.40
Red Clover . . . .	.25	.35	.65	1.40
Mammoth, Alsike	.25	.35	.65	1.40
White Clover . . .	.25	.35	.65	1.40
Japan Clover or Lespedeza . . . .	.25	.35	.65	1.40
Garden Peas . . .	.25			
Sweet Peas, etc. . .	.25			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size	1 bu. size	2 bu. size	5 bu. size
Soy Beans	\$0.25	\$0.35	\$0.65	\$1.40
Cow Peas . . . . .	.25	.35	.65	1.40
Vetch . . . . .	.25	.35	.65	1.40
Canada Field Peas . . . . .	.25	.35	.65	1.40



A Good Pasture Will Make Money for You

●

HOFFMAN'S QUALITY PASTURE GRASSES

Kentucky Blue

AMERICA's best known cultivated pasture grass. Grows anywhere in the eastern and northern states. Kentucky Blue is one of our hardiest perennial grasses. It spreads rapidly by means of its running rootlets and it does especially well in limestone soils. It is a low growing grass compared to some others. It rarely exceeds two feet. It is a slow grower. Sow other varieties with Kentucky Blue if you want a pasture plot quickly. Sow about 40 pounds per acre. Fourteen pounds equal one bushel.

Red Top

THE grass that grows under almost all conditions—will grow on wet land. Thrives on sour soils. Resists drought. Is a fast and vigorous grower. Sow in spring or fall. Plant Red Top and it will soon spread and supplant other grasses. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal Hay plant sown. Good for pasture mixtures, being a fast, sure, steady grower. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Hoffman's Red Top comes 32 pounds to the bushel.

Meadow Fescue

OFTEN called English Blue. It is not like the Kentucky Blue, however. Grows anywhere but does better on low, damp locations. Comes early—lasts through the season. Stands dry or freezing weather. A hardy grass that grows 2 to 3 feet high. One of the best permanent Meadow Grasses. Sow 40 pounds per acre. Comes 24 pounds per bushel.

Canada Blue Grass

SIMILAR to Kentucky Blue. A shorter, more wiry, coarser and faster growing grass. Will grow where Kentucky will not. Sow this on your mountainous country and rocky soil. Makes somewhat less feed per acre.

Orchard Grass

HARDY, tall, leafy, nourishing grass for Hay or Pasture. Grows well anywhere—on any soil. Stands drought. One of the earliest spring grasses—lasts well into the fall. Cut Hay when in bloom—otherwise it gets too woody. Stands close cropping. Grows in tufts or bunches. Lasts for years. Sow 30 pounds per acre. Comes 14 pounds to the bushel.

English Rye Grass

SOMETIMES called Perennial Rye. For good, quick, rich grazing. Can be cropped close. Grows on any soil—not too wet. Relished by all live stock. Sow spring or fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. Comes 24 pounds to the bushel.



“More than pleased with our Highland Pasture”

says R. Hight, Pike Co., Penna.

MR. HIGET also says that this seed had a very poor chance. He sowed it on poor ground and then struck dry weather. He is more than pleased with his 15 acres of Highland Pasture.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture

HERE'S how you can make money on your idle land—land that you cannot farm, because it is too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet. Put that land to work for you. Do as thousands of other successful farmers have done. Sow this mixture of selected Pasture Grasses that will produce Hay or Pasture, for many years to come, on your land that is not suited for general farming.

Get either of these two mixtures. The Highland Mixture for well-drained, hilly land, and the Lowland Mixture, for low, wet land, meadows, etc. This mixture is made up of carefully selected grasses, blended in their proper proportions. This mixture contains the Blue Grasses, Herds Grass or Red Top, Rye Grasses and Fescues, other permanent grasses, some Timothy and a proper pro-

portion of the Clovers—thus making up a well-balanced mixture produced under the direction of the highest authorities and verified by our own practical experience. Plant either spring or fall. Sow about 1 bushel—32 pounds to the acre.

Native Rye Grass

Is sure and speedy grower. Plant every spring. Will not live over winter. Heavy growth.

Bromus Inermis

A HARDY perennial. Best on rich soils. Sow any time. Roots deeply. Stands drought and cold. A coarse pasture grass. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Comes 14 pounds to the bushel.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

A WONDERFUL grass for poor soils. Grows tall, rank and fast. Lasts for years. A hardy deep-rooted grass that stands drought and cold. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Comes 14 pounds to the bushel.

35 Years' Experience —Your Protection

You may approach your seed-buying problems with confidence when you order from this catalog. . . . Each year since 1899 there have been increasing numbers of satisfied users of Hoffman's Quality Seeds.

Just think for a moment, please. . . . Would we dare take any chance to betray the confidence those years have built? Indeed, NO!

Rely on Hoffman's Seeds for your farm this Spring. They will please you and pay you!!

SUDAN GRASS

"4 Acres Sudan Pasture Carried 20 Cows for 4 Weeks"

says Walter Townsend, Cochranville, Pa.

AND the interesting part of Mr. Townsend's report was that he can depend on just about that same kind of pasture year after year . . . even during the hottest part of the summer.

Mr. Townsend sows much heavier than other folks do—1½ bushels of seed per acre. Credits his success to heavy seeding. He sows Winter Rye in the fall, pastures it in the spring, until late April—then sows his Sudan seed on that ground, and has been having continuous pasture until frost.

Sudan grows quickly. First crop is often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days after planting. Second crop sometimes inside the next 45 to 50 days. The plant stools remarkably. Its hay is equal to Timothy hay—analysis shows 9.13 per cent protein. Stems are not extra heavy even though plant grows tall. For hay, cut the Sudan when in bloom or a little earlier—about the time the heads appear.

Sudan is an annual—re-seeded each year. When other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan keeps supplying good rich pasture.

Don't sow Sudan until the soil is warm—corn-planting time or a little later. Seed can be drilled or broadcast—cover a half inch. Broadcast 18 to 24 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas, making a fine combination. Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage.

Spring Vetch

Also called Common or Oregon Vetch. Not hardy like Winter Vetch. Sow early in spring with Oats, Rye or Barley. Costs but little.

Winter Vetch

One of the best friends of the farmer. Good for hay, pasture and soil improvement. One of the best leguminous winter cover and green manuring crops. Very hardy. Will survive the severest winters. Winter Vetch drops its seed, renews itself for years. Experiment Stations say that one acre of Vetch is the equivalent of from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. Sow Vetch either by itself or with Wheat or Rye. Winter Vetch will grow on any soil and build it up at the same time. For maximum value from the crop, treat the seed with Hoffman's Inoculant. Costs little—means much!

Cow Horn Turnips

Plant Cow Horn Turnips and improve your soil. Can be planted with corn. Tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. Roots deeply and brings up fertilizer nearer the top.

Hog Pasture Mixture (Annual)

Want a quick growth of pasture for hogs? Then do as hundreds of other hog raisers are doing. Plant Hoffman's Hog Pasture Mixture. Fattens hogs without the use of grain. Makes good pasture for cattle. Will grow again after being pastured off. A grain mixture of spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage, plants, etc. Fine for alternate pasture plots. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, one or two inches deep.

Plant This Emergency Hay Crop for Quick Growth . . .

MILLETS

PLANT Millets in June and July and get a good crop quickly. Millets will grow on poor land. Cut Millets when seed heads have come on about one-third of the plants—before the growth is too woody.

Golden Millet

FORMERLY called German. A rapid grower, easily cured. Fine texture of stems. Makes rich hay. Sow 3 pecks to one bushel per acre for hay. About two weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy. Takes 7 to 9 weeks to make a crop. Forty-eight pounds per bushel.

Hungarian Millet

PREFERRED by many folks. Always dependable. A good variety for the north. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay. Forty-eight pounds per bushel.

Japanese Millet

THE tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Often called the "Million Dollar Grass." Sometimes yields 20 tons to the acre. When fed green should be cut just before seed heads appear. Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, but if well cured makes a valuable hay. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Cover seed well. Thirty-two pounds per bushel.

Golden Millet and Cow Peas—Mixed

A GREAT combination for either hay or green feed. Better than either seed sown by itself. Sow 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at the time.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

PLANT Sorghum and get excellent feed either dry or green for cattle and livestock. Stands hot, dry weather. Belongs to the sugar cane family. Grows like corn. You can cut Sorghum 2 or 3 times. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast, sow 2 bushels to acre. If drilled, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. Plant 1 to 2 inches deep. When planted in rows, seed should be 1 inch apart and rows far enough apart to permit cultivation. Cut Sorghum before heads appear, in order to get greater feed value. The younger you cut Sorghum the quicker the next crop.

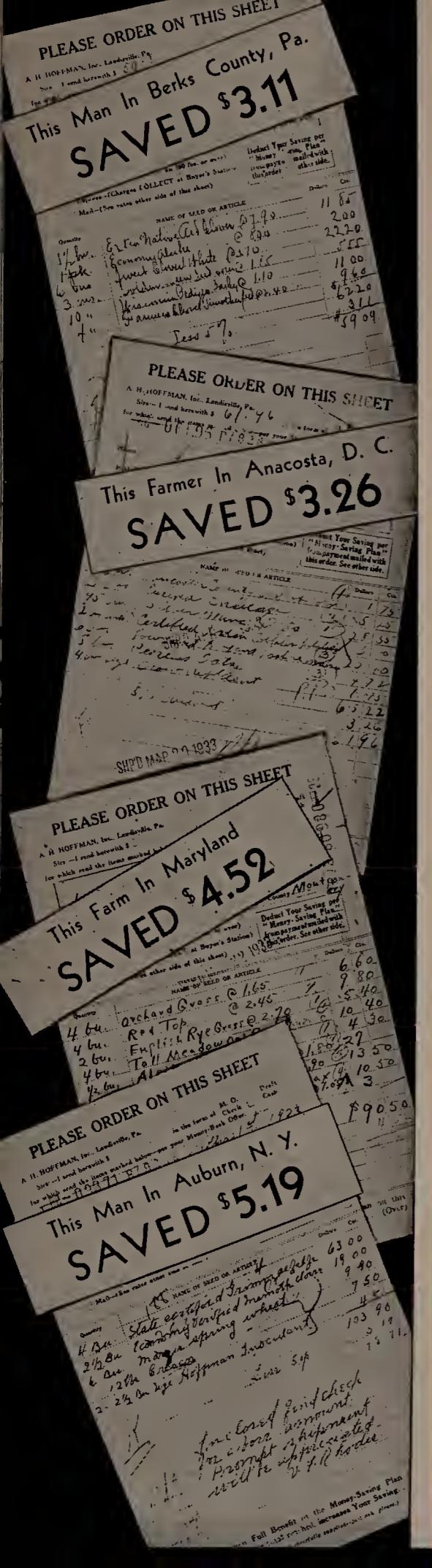
DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A QUICK pasture for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. Grows thickly in six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good fall pasture. May be sown anytime—anywhere. When plowed under, the soil is benefited.



***Always remember
these four main points:***

1. This catalog offers only strictly High-Quality Seeds.
2. Bags are free at quoted prices.
3. Freight is paid on 100 lbs. or over, as page 31 explains.
4. There is more money to be saved by you when you club together with your neighbors . . . and buy Hoffman's Seeds co-operatively. . . . See next two pages.



SAVE MONEY on your FARM SEEDS this year, as thousands did last year ~ through HOFFMAN'S MONEY SAVING PLAN

EVERY year we have been asked . . . time and time again . . . how friends and neighbors can club together so as to save money on HOFFMAN'S QUALITY FARM SEEDS.

That is the reason for the MONEY SAVING PLAN and this is how it works.

If you want to save money on your farm seeds during the coming year, send in your order with the orders of your friends and neighbors. . . . In other words, club together . . . so that you will be buying seeds on a quantity basis and in this way will be able to buy at a better price than you would otherwise.

Read what others saved. Think of how much you can save, too. Every order for seeds from \$10.00 up receives a discount . . . it entitles you to a saving. The larger the order the more you save. For instance, if you were to buy \$15.00 worth of seed for yourself during the coming year, you take off 3% or 45c. On the other hand, if you got five neighbors to buy \$15.00 worth of seeds each, the total of that order that you would send in would be six times \$15.00 or \$90.00. This would entitle you to a saving of 5% on \$90.00 or \$4.50 or 75c each. In other words, the more you buy the more you save. COULD ANYTHING BE EASIER OR SIMPLER THAN THAT?

Suppose, however, that you generally buy \$100.00 worth of seed. Why not get your friends and neighbors to buy with you . . . and suppose that five of them will also buy \$100.00 worth of seed. That would make a total of \$600.00 worth of seed. And on \$600.00 worth of seed you would save \$48.00. This would entitle each one of you to a saving of \$8.00. Whereas if you sent your order in by itself you would be entitled to a saving of 5% or \$5.00. Here again the larger the order the more you save.

You can easily save something on every order of seed over \$10.00. In these days, when every dollar counts, you certainly should take advantage of this opportunity.

HOFFMAN'S QUALITY SEEDS have been the choice of successful farmers for 35 years.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE
LANCASTER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

Buy ALL your Seeds from Hoffman and you will be surprised how these savings
PILE UP during the year.

You can save larger amounts if you and your neighbors will buy your seeds together from Hoffman.

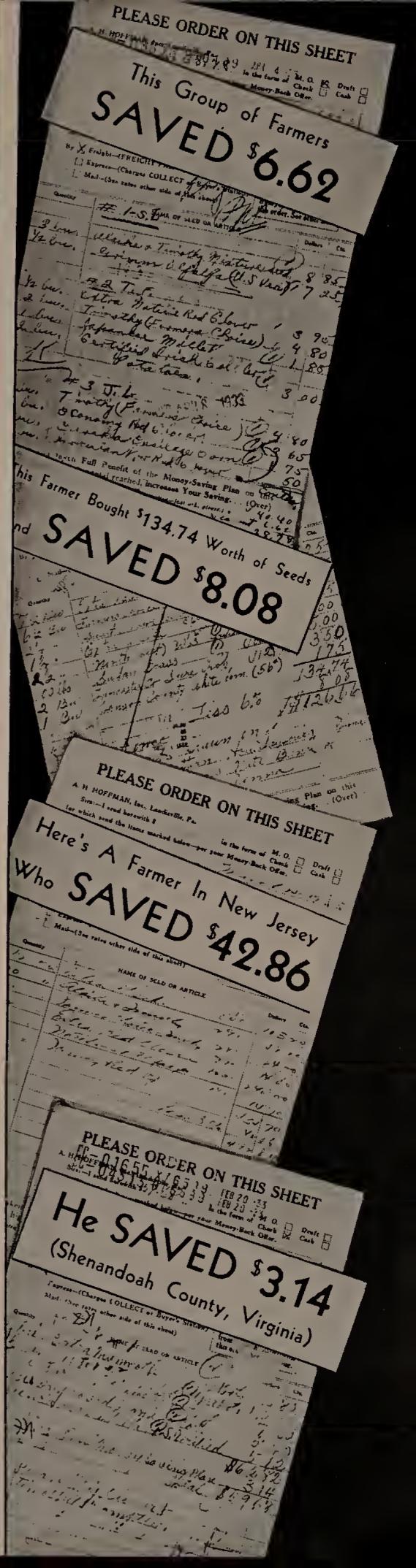
Here Is What You Save

(Regular Price List Quotations Govern All
These Savings)

On Orders for \$10.00 to \$14.99 You take off 2%
On Orders for 15.00 to 29.99 You take off 3%
On Orders for 30.00 to 59.99 You take off 4%
On Orders for 60.00 to 119.99 You take off 5%
On Orders for 120.00 to 239.99 You take off 6%
On Orders for 240.00 to 419.99 You take off 7%
On Orders for 420.00 to 649.99 You take off 8%
On Orders for 650.00 and over You take off 9%

Because you may not need much seed on your farm—is exactly why this Plan will help you Get your friends and neighbors to buy with you The more you buy—the greater your savings!

Another thing to remember about HOFFMAN'S MONEY SAVING PLAN is that every order that you send in during 1934 is credited to your account. You get a substantial discount on each order. . . . Finally your whole year's purchases are totaled. A discount on that total has thus been earned by you . . . and if you have not already taken off total discounts, equal to that amount, check for difference will be mailed you. YOU CAN EASILY SEE HOW IT WILL PAY YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS TO BUY TOGETHER. Be sure that you buy all your seeds during 1934 from HOFFMAN'S.





"101 Bushels Oats per Acre"

says A. L. Shaffer, Brookville, Penna.



A CROP of oats that makes anywhere near the high yield reported by Mr. Shaffer certainly makes money for its owner. . . . And there have been many other successes of this sort, among Hoffman patrons—especially among users of the

Hoffman "Shadeland" Strains

Two of these splendid varieties are offered this year—quality of seed is excellent; and prices, compared to those of other varieties, were never so low!

"Shadeland Victory"

FOR more than twenty years these Shadeland varieties of Oats have been making a reputation for heavy yields. Not only in their home country, the far northwestern States, but wherever sown in eastern United States. "Shadeland Victory" is among the leaders of these fine oats; leaders in yield, weight of grain, style of berry, and feeding value.

"Shadeland Victory" is an oats of extra merit. Among the first varieties to be ready for the binder. Makes stalks of good length. One special trait of this oats is its ability to stand up well—the straw is stiff. And our patrons want this in any oats they farm. Right here must be told that "Shadeland Victory" is one of the heaviest-yielding oats grown. Splendid records have been made right along. Between 90 and 95 bushels per acre in many cases.

When you look at this seed you are at once taken with its appearance. The grains are beautiful—nice large, plump, and uniformly white. The seed is heavy. When the hull is removed, you will find the kernel inside to be extra large and heavy. This makes for an oats of greatest feeding value.

Our patrons should be quick to order "Shadeland Victory." . . . They have a chance this year never offered before . . . a chance to buy this worthy oats, of exceptional yielding ability, at a price which is but very little more than other less-famous varieties. Any investment you make in "Shadeland Victory"—and we urge you strongly to sow it—will surely return you a fine profit. Order early. See Price List—and remember, you save a percentage on Seed Oats and all other Hoffman Seeds (just as large a percentage as you choose to save), because of the Hoffman Co-operative Money-Saving Plan.

"Shadeland Climax"

FOR 18 years a favorite because it is *first in yield—first in earliness—first in weight of grain and also the most beautiful white oats that can be grown*. Here's what successful farmers say about

“Shadeland Climax”

(Continued)

this Shadeland Climax: “Shadeland Climax Oats were the best oats grown in this section and recognized as such by everyone.” “Climax Oats are certainly a good kind of oats.” “I raised my best-ever crop of oats from Shadeland Climax.” That’s why year after year orders for Shadeland Climax are repeated. It is one of the heaviest yielding tree oats. Even on big acreages it has shown yields of 93 bushels per acre and on smaller acreages it has yielded more than 100 bushels per acre. Year by year it makes new friends. It comes from the famous rolling, hilly, Shadeland Valley out in Oregon and Washington. *The place where the big, white, heavy, strong, vigorous seed oats are grown.* If you want a prize-winning crop of oats, plant Shadeland Climax. You will not be disappointed. “Shadeland Climax” is a sprangle or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the hulled berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw. Ripens early—very early—ahead of the other oats produced where it is grown. Has a stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances.

In the best test possible—alongside of other oats—it has come out first. First in yield—earliness—weight of grain, and withal, as beautiful white grains as it is possible to grow.

“Peerless”

HERE is an Oats for those who want something worthy at a figure only a little above cost of feed oats. Very pleasing reports have come from users the past twelve years.

“Peerless” is a branching or tree oats—not the very earliest, but considered as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good, average seed, bright color, well cleaned and sound—free of weeds—strong in germination.

“Swedish Select” Oats

“SWEDISH SELECT” became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official bulletin, said of this variety: “It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this Oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties.” Our customers who have purchased this variety have had good results—favorable reports have come from all sections.

One characteristic of the “Swedish Select” is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay loam soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this one.

“Swedish Select” is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in “Swedish Select” regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bu. per acre. Quality is good for this year—germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.

“Silver Mine”

A good old standby. Early, hardy and prolific. Plant “Silver Mine.” Mix with Canada Peas and get an early crop of feed. If you feed oats in the sheaf (straw included) you will like “Silver Mine” because of its soft hull, large grains and clean straw: Heads are of the tree or “Sprangle” type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk.



Co-operative Buying of Quality Seeds

Webster's dictionary says that the word "co-operate" means "to work together." . . . That's just exactly what we suggest to you—that you and your neighbors work together on this seed-buying program this year.

Your order—large or small—plus the orders of your neighbors and friends, when pooled together, simply earn bigger savings for all of you!

Be free to make full use of this plan—see pages 16 and 17. There are no strings to it. Simple . . . clean—cut . . . fair . . . and certainly to your advantage!!

This Crop Helps to Make LOW-COST MILK ... a Good, Rich Green Feed

CANADA PEAS

(Usually planted with Oats)

IF THERE comes a time this summer when your pasture runs low—then here is a crop that will help you keep up milk production. Hoffman's Canada Peas will make a good heavy growth of nourishing green feed. Most folks prefer to sow it along with oats. It also makes a wonderful emergency hay crop.

Build up the soil on your farm by planting Canada Peas. Next to the clovers, it is one of the finest soil-building legume crops, because it gathers nitrogen freely and leaves a heavy deposit of it in the soil. That is why large dairymen and big stock feeders year after year write in to us and say "Send us Canada Peas." Plant Canada Peas early in the spring for hay, soiling or pasture.

One of the Best Early Green Feeds

You can plant Canada Peas just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They are speedy growers. Most folks plant Canada Peas with Early Oats. Plant them together just as early as possible— $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Canada Peas and $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Oats per acre. Peas should be drilled 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Plant oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Deeper planting protects peas through dry spring weather. Plant peas $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre when planting peas alone.

Peas when planted alone stand erect for a time, after which they fall and complete their growth on the ground. Plant peas with oats. The oats support the vines, making the crop more palatable, more accessible.

Plant Canada Peas for hog pasture—also for sheep and cattle. Many farmers let the peas grow tall, then mow and feed it green or make into hay. Cut peas when oats are comparatively green. A new growth will appear after this cutting.

When planting Canada Peas for hog pastures use a bushel of peas and a bushel of oats, 3 or 4 pounds of Rape Seed and 7 to 10 pounds of Sweet Clover per acre. Plant early in the spring so that pigs can start on it when a growth of 9 to 10 inches has appeared.

Spring Rye

PLANT Hoffman's Spring Rye with other grains for Spring pastures and for soiling. It makes a good crop and also produces plenty of grain. Plant Spring Rye early—when you plant your Oats. Be sure to get Hoffman's Spring Rye, because it is especially hardy and comes from the far northern states. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as Winter Rye nor does it grow as high. It is, however, a very satisfactory crop for Spring planting.

Speltz or Emmer

HARDY grain crop for feeding to cattle, horses and hogs. Mix it with bran shorts. You can plant Speltz on any kind of soil and regardless of climate. It resists drought, ripens earlier, will not rust or smut. Thrives on poor, stony ground. Sow 2 bushels to the acre—handle like Oats.

Spring Wheat

GOVERNMENT authorities recommend "Marquis" because it is a good producer and has good flour making qualities. Marquis will succeed where other varieties fail. It is earlier by 10 days and is not as subject to rust and disease as are other kinds. Marquis grows a small grain somewhat smaller than Winter wheat. Hoffman's "Marquis" Seed comes from Minnesota. It is especially clean and is an early, hardy, productive variety for the high portions of Pennsylvania and states north.

BARLEY

GROW Barley because it is a heavy grain producer. It makes a splendid nurse crop for starting Sweet Clover and Alfalfa. Comes off early—saves moisture for the legume crop. Protects it from the sun's rays. You can also use Barley as a corn substitute.

"Wisconsin Pedigreed"

A FAVORITE Barley in Pennsylvania and near-by states. Produces a dependable yield year after year. Wisconsin Pedigreed was developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Out-yields other strains wherever it has been grown. Usually increases yield by 5 to 8 bushels per acre. One yield was over 45 bushels per acre.

Wisconsin Pedigreed is a handsome bearded 6-row type—stiff in the straw, stands up well and a vigorous grower. Grows tall. Ripens evenly. Large heads well filled. Fully developed. Plump, heavy, sound and good colored grain.

"Velvet"

THE Barley without the sharp, objectionable beards. All beards are smooth—without sharp barbs or hooks. A safe feed. Yields well. Strong straw. Matures early. A sure cropper. Rapidly gaining in popularity. Much more Velvet sold here last year than ever before.

"Beardless"

A FINE nurse crop for spring-sown Alfalfa. Produces a moderate grain crop. Heads stand erect. Straw is strong. Supply limited.

Treating Barley and Oats with "Ceresan"

HUNDREDS of farmers in Pennsylvania are still losing five, eight and more bushels of grain per acre because of smut and other such diseases. . . . But the more progressive men are today treating all their seed grains—even though they don't know it to contain such diseases! Using Ceresan means only a few cents per bushel added to cost of seed. And it surely does control matters very well. This practice provides very good crop insurance at low cost. . . . Read details page 30.

Buckwheat

BUCKWHEAT produces grain even on poor soil. That is why Buckwheat is so popular in northern and mountainous sections. It is a good yielder of grain and the straw is very heavy, even on thin soils. Also used to a good extent for bees.

Buckwheat flour is a very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings are rich in protein and are in great demand as a dairy feed. Feed buckwheat in the grain to poultry. Also feed it to hogs as a fattener. Keep buckwheat seed on hand for quick seeding in case another crop fails. Sow buckwheat broadcast and cover with a smooth harrow. Sow about 1 bushel per acre. Plant buckwheat. It is a sure "catch" crop and is not hard on the soil. Only one variety, the Japanese, is offered.





"16 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tons Silage Per Acre"

(LANCASTER CO. SURE CROP)

Says Wilbur Barkdoll, Mont Alto, Pa.

Lancaster County "Sure Crop"

THERE isn't another single item in this catalog that has brought in so many good reports from its users as has this corn. . . . The above report is but one of a great many hundreds that customers have sent in to us.

Lancaster County "Sure Crop." One of the biggest money-makers that there is. That's why it is called "Sure Crop." Successful farmers have used this corn year after year because it produces good large ears of hard corn. It is a big producer. You get lots of ears. It fills the crib and there are very few nubbins. If you have a silo that needs filling, be sure to order Lancaster County "Sure Crop" and you won't be disappointed.

It Fills the Silo

MORE folks are coming to believe that it pays to put a considerable quantity of corn as well as stalks into the silo and that preferably corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Lancaster County "Sure Crop" is the ideal corn for ensilage. It will fill your silo quickly and easily.

Some of the largest dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and adjoining states depend upon Hoffman's Lancaster County corn seed for their silos. They prefer it because it provides ensilage of rich feed value.

Lancaster County "Sure Crop" Corn grows tall, handsome, leafy stalks. It develops early and is very hardy. It will withstand drought. It will develop corn well into the north.

It Fills the Crib

WE don't know of a better general-purpose corn both for husking and silage use than Lancaster County "Sure Crop." Looks different from other varieties and is different. It does not conform to most Corn Show standards, but it will conform to your standards without a doubt because it is a real money-maker.

As Good as Its Name . . . Always a Sure Crop

EARS run 12-14-16 rows. Cob is thin. Grains are rather square. No lost space between rows. You get a bushel of corn out of 66 to 68 pounds of ears. Rich yellow color. Tests show that this corn is richer in protein. It matures early. It will grow anywhere in Pennsylvania and Ohio except on very high locations. Lancaster County "Sure Crop" will grow almost anywhere. Of course, it responds to deep rich soil, but you will never be disappointed. You will always get a sure crop on ordinary soils. . . . Just average land where other crops would fail. Furthermore, it husks easily. You get a golden harvest of rich yellow, full-bodied kernels every time.

“Hoffman Early 90-Day”

GET a quick crop of early hard corn. *Plant a few acres of “Hoffman Early 90-Day” and feed it to your stock early in the fall.* Matures before the ordinary corns are ready to husk. Both fodder and ears are medium size. The cob is thin. An easy husker. Big, golden grains that are good to look at.

“8-Row Flint”

IF you have a short season try this old standby. Can be planted in June and will still mature a crop. Eight rows—ears 9 to 11 inches long. Often producing two ears to the stalk. Two varieties—yellow and white.

“Johnson County White”

HERE is our only strictly white corn. Always successful. A great favorite where a heavy leafy growth is wanted. You can easily get all the tonnage you want for ordinary silo requirements with “Johnson County.” It is a late variety and requires a long season to mature the ears. Does not require rich soil. Always a money-maker where climate permits. A prize-winner at many shows.

“Golden Queen”

ALWAYS a favorite here in southeastern Pennsylvania. Big ears. Full of rich, golden yellow corn. Has high feed value. A good-looking corn. Nice even rows. Medium sized grains. Tall and leafy. Many folks like it because it is a great prize-winner at the Corn Shows.

“Improved Leaming”

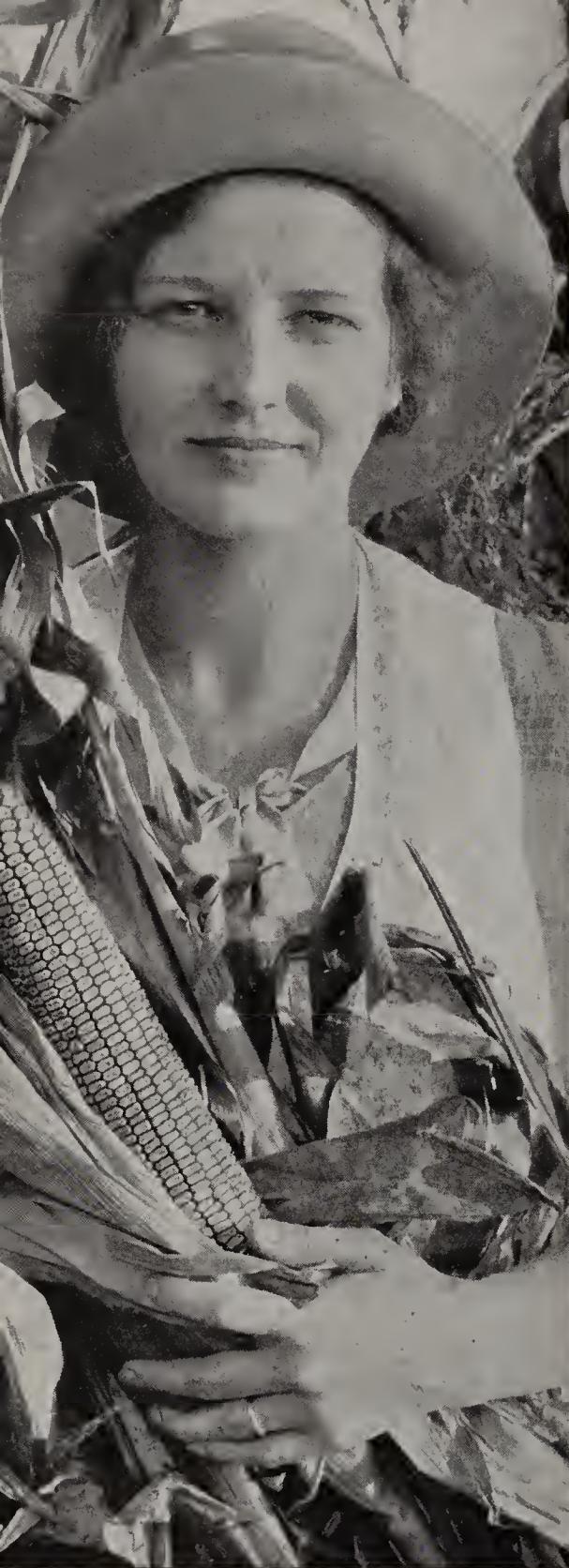
WILL thrive on any kind of soil. Just the kind of corn to plant on any kind of soil. You won’t be disappointed in this rich yellow corn. Wedge shaped grains that are very deep. Red cob. Medium sized, tapering ears. 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Thick stalks. Wide leaves. Excellent for fodder. This is not a tall corn. Improved Leaming does well anywhere and everywhere; of course, it will do its best on good soil, but it will thrive on poor soils.

Hoffman’s Seed Corn Drying Plant

(Shown below)

Insures you of the top-notch quality in Seed Corn. When ears are selected in the field at husking time—brought into this modern and scientifically correct plant—placed in special containers—cared for just as well as humanly possible—dried and cured correctly by most modern methods—you can be sure that strictly first-class Seed results. And you won’t be disappointed!





“White Cap Yellow Dent”

ONE of the most successful varieties on our list. Ears are white, but when shelled the sides of the grain show a good healthy yellow. A big yielder. Gives plenty of shelled corn. Rows seed closely on cob. Compact ears. Cob not large. Fourteen to eighteen rows to the ear. Fairly large grains. Long and wide.

Does Well on Poor Soils

CAN be planted on rich soils, but will do better than most corns on soils of average fertility.

Medium early variety. Will mature in the southern sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and all southern states except in mountainous sections. Each stalk produces good ears.

Famous Prize-Winning Strain

THIS corn has won many first prizes at various local and national shows. You will not be disappointed in this “White Cap Yellow Dent.” It is one of our most valuable corns and is a money-maker for everybody who uses it.

“White Cap Yellow Dent Corn—surpassed any other corn we have ever had, both as to quality and yield.”

J. H. Colkitt & Son, Bordentown, N. J.

“Long’s Champion Yellow”

A FINE big-eared yellow corn. This is just the corn for those in search of large-eared, deep-grained varieties. Such corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than do smaller-eared sorts.

If you have good ground, and put on enough stuff to feed it well—you can do something with this corn! If you will fertilize—prepare the land well—see that there is a full, even stand—and cultivate after you have the stand, you will grow a real crop! This variety has yielded 100 bu. shelled corn per acre. A good ear is truly a mass of corn. This corn is too late to mature good, hard corn in the more northerly sections, but is grown right here in Lancaster County season after season.

“Long’s Champion” for the Silo

FAST becoming a favorite ensilage corn. Very popular in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Is preferred by many to the regular silage varieties.

“Reid’s Yellow Dent”

A GOOD corn for southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, West Virginia and Virginia. It is not quite early enough, however, for the northern mountainous sections. This is a real good practical yellow corn. It is the most compact ear of corn that we know of. The ears are medium sized. It has a red cob and very thin, deep yellow grains. Long and deep from the tip to the butt. Regular rows from end to end. The rows are set very closely on the cob. You get more shelled corn and a very thin cob with Reid’s Yellow Dent.

New Improved **SEMESAN, JR.**

This entirely new dust disinfectant is for the control of root rots of field and sweet corn; also for the prevention of seed rotting of early planted corn.

Easily and quickly applied. Does not cause planter trouble.

One pound treats 8 bu. seed corn. Costs about 2½ cents per acre of field corn. See page 30.

If bothered by birds pulling your corn apply “CROW REPELLENT” to your seed corn. See details—page 30.

VERY EFFECTIVE—NOT COSTLY

“Red Cob White Ensilage”

THIS is a white corn—grows on a red cob. It is a popular ensilage corn.

“Red Cob White Ensilage” is sweet—tender—juicy, has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height. It is leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder.

“Red Cob White Ensilage” may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short, the ears will not fully mature. Where seasons are average length to long, Red Cob White will mature considerable grain. Our stock is carefully cleaned, and tested for sound germination.

New York—“As usual, your Red Cob ensilage has given satisfaction.”

“One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety.”

Ohio—“We are better pleased every year with your Red Cob. Its germination properties can’t be beat.”

“Your Red Cob Ensilage is preferred here to any other—the acreage for the coming season will be much larger than last.”

Pennsylvania—“That Red Cob Ensilage corn was certainly great stuff. It filled both silos—and I couldn’t use all there was, I gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors.”

“Eureka Ensilage”

THIS is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. A favorite variety in many sections where the Silo must provide feed for an extra long time. “Eureka” surely gives tonnage. It is used on many hundreds of dairy farms, and known for its ability to produce a large quantity of ensilage. Ears will not mature in Pennsylvania, except in very favorable seasons, but the folks using “Eureka” don’t want ears—they want stalk and leaves—and they surely do get them when planting this favorite variety.

“Early Leaming”

A VERY early yellow corn. Small ears. Good-sized grains. Cobs low down on stalk. A handsome, rich golden yellow corn—unparalleled in color. Does well in northern Pennsylvania and in sections of high altitude.

The Right Way to Value Seed Corn

LOOK at the crop end of the line—rather than so much per bushel for the seed.

One bushel of true seed corn—capable of making a crop of say 480 bushels—is worth \$48 more to you than a bushel making 400 bushels . . . figuring both crops at 60 cents a bushel and figuring yields of 60 and 50 bushels per acre. . . . And that’s the way to figure!

The cost of seed corn is only about 1/40th of the cost of producing an acre of corn, anyway.

Hoffman’s Seed can only mean an extra investment to you of around 25 cents or so an acre!

It’s just a shame, if any man will spend a whole season working his ground and then lose 5 to 10 bushels of corn per acre because inferior seed had been planted.



SOY BEANS

The Great Soil Improver

INOCULATE your Soy Beans properly and they will build up your soil for you . . . because they will then put into the soil more than they take out. They are great gatherers of nitrogen and nitrogen increases the fertility of your soil. Successful farmers have proven that it pays to inoculate their Soy Beans seed in order to get best results.

Plant Them Anywhere

PLANT Soy Beans on any kind of soil, sweet or sour. If your soil is sweet the inoculating bacteria will work rapidly for you. If your soil is sour, however, add lime in order to get the best results.

Fast Growers—They Fight Weeds

Soy Beans are disease free . . . exceptionally hardy. Stand dry weather or wet weather. Plant them when the ground is good and warm . . . not until after corn planting time.

“Wilson Black” SOY BEANS

Often Called “Early Wilson”

THE best all-round general-purpose variety. Makes Hay, Beans, or silage. A strong, fast grower with slender stems and branches. That's why “Wilson Black” makes such fine Hay. You also get more

Hay and better quality. This variety matures Beans in lower Pennsylvania, higher New Jersey and states to the south. “Wilson Black” does well and produces beans on poor soil. . . . On good soil, it produces more forage. “Wilson Black” is a medium sized jet black Bean. Often yields 20 bushels of Beans per acre. Many farmers get more than 30 bushels per acre. You cannot go wrong when you ask for “Wilson Black.” Use it for Hay, forage, soiling and green manuring. “Wilson Black” is a great money-maker.

“Virginia” SOY BEANS

FOR Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. A most productive forage Bean. Makes good Hay. Beans are round, flat and oblong. If you plant “Virginia” Soy Beans once you will want them again. Everybody likes this wonderful variety.

“Manchu” SOY BEANS

A FAVORITE in many parts of Pennsylvania and nearby states because it grows tall, erect and bushy. Is a great producer of Beans, good for forage. Excellent for hogging down. Beans are yellow, medium sized, with a small mark where fastened to the pod. “Manchu” does not lose Bean easily by shelling out. Beans mature in about 110 days.

Notice the Sudan Grass growing with this man's Soy Beans. The two crops make a desirable combination.





For a crop of Soy Beans—or Hay—or Green Manure—wouldn't this stand make money for you?

“Mammoth Yellow” SOYS

EXCELLENT for soil so poor that it will not grow any other crops. A tall, coarse grower plant. “Mammoth Yellow” with corn for silage or plowing under. Beans will not mature in the north.

“Illini” SOY BEANS (Early)

EARLIEST Soy Yellow Bean. Produces fine hay and a heavy crop of beans. Two weeks earlier than “Manchu.”

Mixed SOY BEANS

THESE beans serve well for a cover crop to turn under—also save you a little in their cost. They are of good quality—sound germination.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts Corn—will make a perfect ration of more value than corn silage alone.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock—easily digested—have a tonic effect.

Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn rather than curtail it. Nitrogen gathered by the Soys becomes available to the corn.

Soys can be grown on land too poor and acid to produce Clover.

COW PEAS

PLEASE do not confuse Cow Peas with Canada Peas mentioned on Page 20. They are entirely different. Cow Peas dare not be planted early—not until after corn-planting time.

Cow Peas have much the same uses as Soy Beans, namely: improvement of soil—hay production—forage—silage—and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. There are two chief differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection. . . . Plant 1½ inches deep. Inoculate the seed.

“New Era” Cow Peas

THIS popular variety matures early, has more erect habits than other sorts. Mows easily. Vines are fine, with many branches. Makes good hay.

“Whippoorwill” Cow Peas

A good, general-purpose variety. Has many friends. Is a vigorous grower. Early, fairly erect. Yields well both of hay and grain.



Plant Hoffman's SEED POTATOES for Heavy Crops

IF you want a quality crop, plant Hoffman's Seed Potatoes—they will make bigger crops and more money for you. In 34 years thousands of farmers have bought from Hoffman's.

Read what they say. See for yourself. Hoffman's Seed Potatoes are disease free. They are the very best seed stock.

Northern-grown, disease-free Seed Potatoes pay best! Make sure that your careful preparation and cultivation counts! You spend a lot of time on this crop—and plenty of money on machinery, fertilizer, spray materials. You have expensive details to watch—and the seed is very important. These pages offer truly first-quality seed. Treating Seed Potatoes with Semesan Bel has proven quite profitable—see page 30. Cost is very low this year.

“624 Bushels of Potatoes per Acre”

—that's the exact yield made Summer before last by Yeagle Bros., near Bristol, Pennsylvania

THESE men know the worth of good seed, and what a tremendous value it is in the making of a paying crop. For this crop the seed planted was the same strain here offered you—the

Northern Michigan “Russet”

THIS variety has been breaking several records in many sections of the state. It is a hardy grower. Fine root system—resists disease—easy to harvest—stores well—a good cooker. A real money-making variety because it is a dependable, heavy yelder.

Strict Certification

THE iron-clad rules of the Michigan State College inspection service protect you when you buy this seed. Their inspection is most thorough—made by trained graduate specialists. Fields must be clean—no weeds—their presence would disqualify the grower from certification.

Tuber-Unit Seed Selection

THIS system makes the very best seed. By it—the grower of a seed-plot can readily remove every single, undesirable trait from his seed-patch. Result is, he plants his main acreage with seed-stock that is absolutely true to name, free from disease, and that is bound to show up well for the eastern grower who plants it.

352 bushel-per-acre on 56 Acres

IN 1931 Mr. John Smith, of Lebanon County, Pa., made the above record. He also used this same seed, now offered to you. No doubt about it—this Northern Michigan seed offers you an exceptional opportunity this year—at the price. And Hoffman's Money-Saving Plan, as well as the Freight Paid offer, applies.

Treat Your Seed Potatoes with New Improved SEMESAN BEL

This organic mercury dip disinfectant is for the control of scab and Rhizoctonia carried on seed white potatoes, and the prevention of stem rot on sweet potatoes. . . . It is a quick, easy dip treatment that eliminates the labor and loss of time involved by the $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-hour soak treatments with other products.

One pound treats from 60 to 80 bushels of seed potatoes at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents per bushel. See page 30.

**Certified
New York "Russets"**

MANY leading potato growers have proven this seed equal in quality, freedom from disease, and yielding ability to that from other sources—surpassing its competitors in some cases.

In recent years this seed has ranked first in County Agent tests in Lehigh, Indiana and Schuylkill Counties (Penn.). One user produced an average of 460 bu. per acre. Some forty checks in eleven Counties revealed very fine yields.

The parent seed that supplied this seed was produced by tuber-unit, hill selected methods. This insures greater vigor and yielding ability, and better uniformity of type.

**"White Rural" (Certified)
"Rural New Yorker"**

HERE is an old favorite. Bred and developed by the same methods as our Rural Russets. Certified in the same way. Truly worthy seed for those who prefer a heavy-yielding white potato instead of the Russet. . . . And its quality is fine!

**CERTIFIED MAINE-GROWN
VARIETIES:
"Irish Cobbler"**

HERE is the biggest-selling early potato. And truly a money-maker. More than half of our orders call for Irish Cobblers. It is the earliest standard-crop white potato. You doubtless know all about its merits. It is round to oblong in shape. Shallow eyes and indent at the stem end. A delicious, mealy potato. Stores well. Eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. A favorite for commercial planting.

Early-harvest potatoes often reap the benefit of better prices. Because of this and its exceptional ability to yield big crops, the Irish Cobbler is a bigger favorite today than ever. This seed is of exceptional quality—bound to please you!

"Early Surprise"

ANOTHER early variety. Claimed to be slightly earlier than the Cobbler. Stores well—cooks very well. Smooth and mealy. Delicious flavor. A very marketable potato. Heavy yelder, too.

"Green Mountain"

HERE is one of the best-liked standard sorts grown. Of very best eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeping potato. Of all the latter types of Maine-grown seed, there is no variety that has more friends and more successful users. Here is fine seed of it this year.

"Sir Walter Raleigh"—"Carman No. 3"

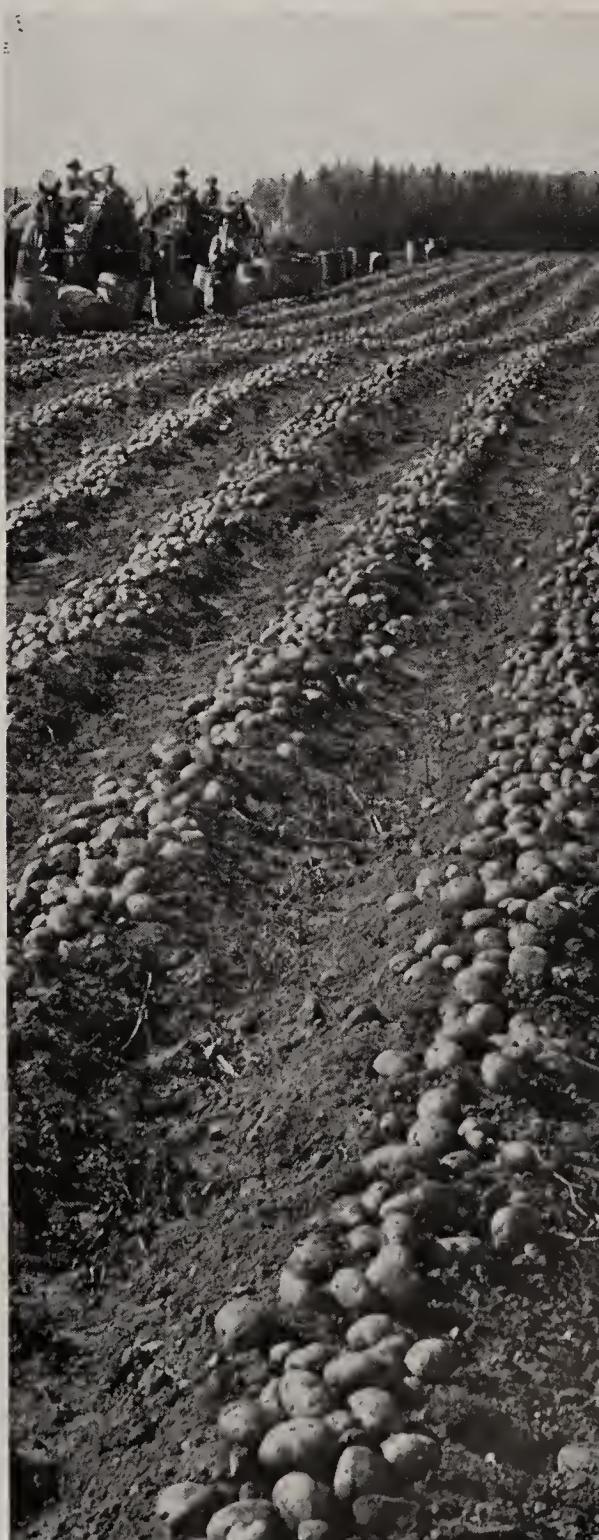
THESE are two favorable sorts—very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—both have the qualities wanted on the table, fine texture, mealy and tasty. They ripen in mid-season. Both are good yielders.

"Early Rose"

EVERYONE knows Early Rose. Pink skinned, oblong, medium size. Quite early in its maturity. Fine for garden use. Supply is limited.

**Buying Together Means
Saving More Money**

That is why the Hoffman Co-operative Plan (pages 16 and 17) was formed. Your Hoffman Seed purchases, plus those of your neighbors, keep adding together throughout the year—to help you gain the highest possible rate of saving. . . . Feel free to use this Plan—you save more by it—so do your friends—we sell more seeds . . . it does mean true co-operation all around!



Carl E. Randolph, of Maine writes: "I harvested the Semesan Bel treated and untreated potatoes and found that the Semesan Bel treated potatoes yielded 71.8 barrels compared with 50.4 barrels on untreated, an increase of 21.4 barrels per acre."

New Improved "Semesan Bel" for Seed Potatoes

GROW a larger, more profitable potato crop with Semesan Bel—the *Instantaneous seed potato dip*. A sure safeguard against disease. A rapid, effective potato disinfectant—much better than old-fashioned methods. Just mix Semesan Bel with water, dip your potatoes, drain and plant. No time to soak necessary. May be used with cold water. Harmless to sprouted potatoes. One man can treat from 200 to 400 bushels per day. Generally controls seed-borne diseases—scab, rhizoctonia, black leg. Prevents rotting caused by certain soil-borne organisms. Promotes uniform growth. *Booklet Free*. Prices: 4 oz., \$0.50; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00; 25 lbs., \$31.25. One 4-oz. can treats 15 to 20 bushels.

Highly profitable results were obtained from early maturity by W. M. Raper, North Carolina, who says: "My Semesan Bel treated potatoes matured 5 days earlier, giving me the advantage of a much higher market that netted me an increased profit of \$1,125, which is exactly what Semesan Bel was worth to me this year."

Dr. William H. Martin, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, said: "All of the treatments (on Green Mountain seed) gave an increase over the untreated checks, these increases amounting to from 4.7 to 45.4 bushels per acre."

New Improved "Ceresan" for Oats, Barley, Wheat

WHY lose part of your grain crop through smuts and other diseases? Treat all seed grains with Ceresan before sowing. Effective in controlling stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut of wheat; blight caused by seed-borne scab; smuts of oats; covered smut and stripe of barley; and seed-borne stem smut of rye. Seed may be treated in spare time. Ceresan is harmless to seed, does not injure



Ceresan gave 19.1 bushels more oats per acre

grain drills. Only $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce is needed to treat a bushel of wheat, oats, barley and rye. . . . *Ask for Free Booklet*. Prices: 1 lb., \$0.75; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

"Semesan Jr. treated seed yielded 73.5 bushels per acre compared with 55.4 bushels from untreated seed, which is an increase of 18.1 bushels or 32.7%."

H. A. Hunter, University of Maryland.

New Improved "Semesan Jr." for Seed Corn

TREAT your Seed Corn with Semesan Jr. W. M. Miller, of Illinois, gained 5 bushels Corn per acre. Semesan Jr. costs but 3 cents to 4 cents per acre of field corn. Destructive diseases, when they exist on the seed, cause seed decay, seedling blight, rotten roots and many nubbin-bearing stalks. Semesan Jr. destroys such diseases on the seed without injury. Permits earlier planting, by protecting against rotting in cold, wet soil. Makes better, larger crops. Easily applied. Does not slow up planter. Use 2 ounces per bushel. *Ask for Free Booklet*. Prices: 4 oz., \$0.50; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$28.75.

"Where Semesan Jr. was used this year we had very little or no rot. The corn stood up well in fields treated with Semesan Jr. while adjoining fields fell."

J. O. Hoge, Virginia.

**"Crow
Repellent"**
Keeps Birds from
Pulling your Corn



"I sure had very good results with your Crow Repellent. I planted it along the woods where the crows always took my corn and they never bothered a hill, nor did the squirrels."

F. O. Brown, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

PROTECT your newly planted corn during the period when it is most easily damaged, by ridding your crop of crows and other corn-pulling birds and animals. It saves loss of seed and labor of replanting. It positively will not clog any planter. It is non-poisonous and will not injure the seed or any kind of corn. It is more effective, more convenient to use, and more economical than any other material. Will not kill birds or animals, but keeps them away. Hastens germination. Helps to insure largest yield per acre. Please add extra for postage —small can, 5c.; large can, 10c.

1 bu. Seed Corn size.....	\$0.60
2 bu. Seed Corn size.....	1.00
4 bu. Seed Corn size.....	1.75

"The Crow Repellent is all right. Would not do without it. After I had spent $\frac{1}{2}$ day putting up twine and other things and getting up at 4 o'clock and going out with a gun, can now lie in bed and not worry."

C. Warner, New Hartford, Conn.

PLEASE ORDER ON THIS SHEET

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Pa.

Sirs:—I send herewith \$..... in the form of M. O. Draft
Check Cash

for which send the items marked below—per your Money-Back Offer.

(Two ways to pay for Hoffman's Seeds—See other side).

Date.....

Name _____

Post Office..... R.F.D. (#.....) State.....

Ship to..... State..... County.....

By Freight—(FREIGHT PAID on 100 lbs. or over)

" Express—Charges COLLECT at Buyer's Station)

" Mail—(See rates other side of this sheet)

Deduct Your Saving per
"Money-Saving Plan"
from payment mailed with
this order. See other side.

Have you taken **Full Benefit** of the **Money-Saving Plan** on this Order? Each higher total reached, **increases Your Saving...** (Over)

(Extra Order Sheets cheerfully supplied—just ask, please.)

Profit by this Hoffman Co-operative "MONEY-SAVING PLAN"

Your order may be made up of any items—for yourself or for any additional number of people (new Hoffman customers) . . . the larger the total amount of order, the greater your rebate—the more money you save!

Just mark opposite their items, the names of the new folks who are helping to make up your order. . . and we'll mark each person's seed plainly, so you will have no bother distributing the seed when it arrives there.

Here is the Plan:—All purchases are to be figured at the regular Hoffman Price-List quotations. . . **Orders that total less than \$10** are to be filled at Price-List rates.

On Orders for \$ 10 to \$ 14.99	..... You take off 2%
" " " 15 to 29.99	..... You take off 3%
" " " 30 to 59.99	..... You take off 4%
" " " 60 to 119.99	..... You take off 5%
" " " 120 to 239.99	..... You take off 6%
" " " 240 to 419.99	..... You take off 7%
" " " 420 to 649.99	..... You take off 8%
" " " 650 to 999.99	..... You take off 9%

FREIGHT PAID ON 100 LBS. OR MORE

Shipments are made from Landisville on the Pennsylvania Railroad (main line) or via the Reading Co.

Bags are Free

Our bags are not weighed in with the seed. We guarantee that you get full weight seed. You get your money's worth at Hoffman's.

Express Charges "Collect"

All express shipments are sent "Collect"—we cannot pay Express Charges. If your express shipment is 100 lbs. or more—we will help you pay, by mailing you the amount we would have paid as freight charges.

Mailing Charges "Extra"

If you wish seeds sent by Parcel Post, please add for cost of mailing, when you remit. If you are within 150 miles of Landisville add 8 cents for first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound. If 150 to 300 miles away, the first pound costs you 9 cents and each additional pound 2 cents. 300 to 600 miles away, 10 cents first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound. Landisville is 7 miles west of Lancaster, 30 miles east of Harrisburg, 70 miles west of Philadelphia, 60 miles north of Baltimore, 35 miles southwest of Reading.

TWO WAYS TO PAY

1. If convenient, please remit payment with order by Check, Money Order, Draft, or Cash (by registered mail).—or—
2. Instruct shipment by Sight Draft attached to Freight Bill of Lading. In this case, mention name of bank where you will pay draft when the seed arrives at freight station.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, (Lancaster County,) Pa.

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Post Office..... R.F.D. (#) State.....

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" Express—Charges COLLECT at Buyer's Station)

" Mail—(See rates other side of this sheet)

Deduct Your Saving per
"Money-Saving Plan"
from payment mailed with
this order. See other side.

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(Extra Order Sheets cheerfully supplied—just ask, please.)

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TWO WAYS TO PAY

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2. Instruct shipment by Sight Draft attached to Freight Bill of Lading. In this case, mention name of bank where you will pay draft when the seed arrives at freight station.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, (Lancaster County,) Pa.

Test Your Soil—with “Soiltex”—tells how much lime it needs

ALFALFA, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, all require lime. Most other crops benefit by it. Lime corrects acidity, sets free plant-food, improves texture of the soil, and is necessary to the activity of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. To apply less lime than needed, means loss of fertility and poorer crops. To apply more lime than you need wastes money. Save money—test your soil—know exactly what it requires.

SOILTEX is quick, easy, accurate. Tells in a few minutes if soil is acid, and how much lime it needs. Each outfit, \$1.00 (postpaid) makes 75 to 100 tests. Full directions and lime table included. Costs about 1c. per test.

The “Cahoon” Seed Sower

THE “Cahoon” is an accurate and durable Seeder. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer needs and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. Sent to our customers—packed in corrugated fibre boxes—postage prepaid, for \$4.50 each. The “Cahoon” will give real satisfaction.

“Clipper” Seed Cleaners

IF you sow your own grain or grass seed, you need a “Clipper” Seed Cleaner to make it “fit to sow.” The cost is small, the upkeep is nothing. Will last a lifetime.

No other mill cleans so clean—sells so cheaply. The “Clipper” is used by Seedsmen, Agricultural

Colleges, and Experiment Stations throughout the world.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS (easily understood) go with each machine.

THE “CLIPPER” SCREEN OUTFIT (12 screens) handles Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, Rye, the Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Peas, Soy Beans, etc.

THE “CLIPPER’S” VERTICAL AIR BLAST is a feature that no other cleaner has. It makes most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

No. 1-B “CLIPPER” is a hand or power mill that will clean 20 bushels of Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels of Timothy Seed. . . . No. 2-B “CLIPPER” capacity per hour is 25 bushel grain. Can be run by hand, but for most cleaning $\frac{1}{4}$ horse power should be applied.

PRICES:—\$35.00 and \$41.00, freight paid.

Will Your Lawn Need Re-seeding This Spring?

IF any Lawn Seed will be needed, may we please supply Hoffman’s? You can buy lower-priced seed for the purpose—but you truly cannot buy better seed. . . . No filler is used in Hoffman Lawn Seed—just the plain heavy clean seed. And varieties of grasses that have shown their ability to produce pleasing sods. Know you would be pleased with results from this seed. . . . There is also a special mixture for sowing in shady locations.

You Take No Chances With Hoffman’s Seeds

SEED you order from this book must be satisfactory on its arrival or may be returned at once, and your money will be refunded. . . . Hoffman’s Seeds will please you!

Hoffman Pays the Freight

ON shipments that weigh 100 lbs. or more. To any railroad freight station in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Terms of Acceptance

Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause approved by the American Seed-Trade Association (of which we are members) and same as published by other responsible seed firms, is to be made plain.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. . . . Hoffman’s Seeds will please you—and “MAKE MONEY FOR YOU!”



Hoffman's
Farm Seeds

A.H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE, PENNA.
(Lancaster County)

